

LICKING VALLEY COURIER.

VOLUME 2. NUMBER 6

West Liberty, Morgan County, Kentucky, Thursday, July 20, 1911.

WHOLE NUMBER 58.

Farms For Sale.

One farm of about 150 acres on Licking river, 2 1-2 miles n. e. of West Liberty—60 a. good bottom land, 40 or 50 a. flat up land which can be plowed both ways. Well watered. Sufficient timber to keep farm in repair. Farm in reach of West Liberty High school. Will sell cheap on easy terms of payment. Will take part pay in good young stock at cash price.

One farm of 242 acres on Big Caney Creek, 2 miles s. e. of West Liberty and 150 yards of railroad station. 30 a. of fine bottom land, 70 a. of up land in grass; 140 a. to clear, 100 a. of which is fine cove land well adapted to tobacco; plenty of timber to keep farm in repair. New 5 room dwelling, good roomy new store house, two good tenant houses and a fine young orchard, barn and all necessary out buildings; drilled well and a fine mineral spring—pastures well watered. A splendid location for a merchant-farmer. Within easy reach of West Liberty High School. Will sell at a bargain on easy terms of payment.

Also six lots in the college addition of West Liberty—lots no's 64-65-128-129-130-131. Lots 128-129-130 and 131 lie in a block S. of Glenn avenue. Lots 64 and 65 adjoin and are one lot from corner of Park St., and Glenn avenue. An extremely desirable place for a home. Natural gas will be piped along the street between these lots within the next 40 days.

One farm of 129 acres on Licking river one mile below the mouth of White Oak creek, new house, barn and all necessary out buildings; everlasting spring in yard, good young orchard, 15 acres in grass. Will sell cheap cash down and 3 on time. Desirable home in a good neighborhood.

30 acres of timber land on the Licking river, one mile from Licking river, 3 miles from West Liberty. Enough timber on land to pay for it. A bargain on easy terms of payment.

Real estate will increase 30 per cent. in West Liberty as soon as the town is lighted and heated by natural gas. Buy now and save money. Will sell cheap and on reasonable terms.

Call on or address, H. G. COTTLE & COMPANY, West Liberty, Ky.

WANTED.

The name, date of birth and birth place of every man and woman in Morgan county 80 years old and over. We want to compile a few statistics and will be obliged to any of our readers who will send us the name of any acquaintance of theirs who has reached the age of four score. Address: COURIER, West Liberty, Ky.

Wouldn't it be nice, after you have gotten old, to present your grandchild with a copy of the Industrial Edition of the Licking Valley Courier published in the year 1911?

A VALUABLE GIFT.

To the first fifty subscribers, new or old, who pay their subscriptions a year in advance we will give free of charge a year's subscription to the Southern Agriculturist, Nashville, Tenn., worth 50 cents. We positively have only 50 subscriptions to this fine semi-monthly farm paper to dispose of in this way, and the first calls will get them. Do you want one?

Sample copies of the Southern Agriculturist may be had free of charge at this office.



POULTRY

RHODE ISLAND RED CHICKENS

Kentucky Experiment Station Finds More Good Qualities Than In Any Other Breed.



Rhode Island Red.

February, 1904, but as a result of the experiments conducted at this station we have no hesitation in saying that they have more practical good points combined with fewer undesirable qualities than any other chicken. They are: Broilers at seven weeks; fryers at nine weeks; layers at 20 weeks.

When full grown, Rhode Island Red hens average nine to thirteen pounds each and cocks nine to thirteen pounds. They are big red birds with brown beaks, red eyes and smooth yellow legs. The males are a rich cherry red and the hens a lighter shade of red. They have the laying qualities of the Leghorn, the vitality of the Malay Game and the heavy coat of feathers peculiar to the Cochins, but with bare legs.

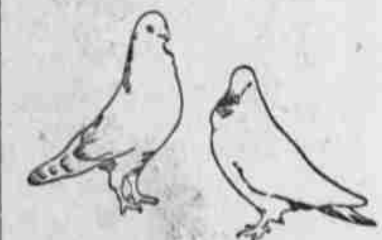
Their color does not show soil. They are a desirable table fowl at any age, having oblong bodies, wide, deep, full plump breasts and long, thin, tapering legs. They are very hardy and will stand severe winters and continue laying. They are good hustlers and bug hunters and require less feed than common chickens. They lay big brown eggs, are enthusiastic sitters and excellent mothers, although at the same time they are easily broken from sitting when desired. They are free from disease and with their wonderful laying qualities, especially in winter are the ideal farmer's fowl.

The census statistics of 1909 show the average yield per hen throughout the United States is only 120 eggs annually. The experiments at this station have shown conclusively that Rhode Island Reds can be depended upon to lay from 190 to 210 eggs per hen and as they cost no more to raise than the old varieties, it would seem to be a logical conclusion that poultry raisers would do well to devote their attention to this wonderful new chicken.—Horse Cave (Ky.) Experiment Station.

RAISE SQUABS AS SIDE LINE

Industry Can Be Made Quite Profitable With Proper Management—Start With Pure Breed.

An advertisement lately for a bunch of common pigeons is a good illustration of the way some people get into the squab business the right way. Any person who starts squab raising for profit with common pigeons leaves behind all chance for success. Imagine a breeder starting with a small-bodied bird as the common pigeon for market breeding, when the market to date is demanding a nine and ten-pound-to-the-dozen squab! Even when there is a scarcity of squabs the com-



Pair of Homers.

mon pigeon is a poor seller, and when the offerings increase there is no demand for such stock. It is just this kind of novice that is responsible for "knocking" the squab industry, and also the reason for some of the failures.

Many try to put the squab business in the same questionable class as the Belgian hare and others, but even that animal had to suffer for many things human beings were responsible for. It is a sure thing that the squab business as a side line to poultry will give good returns when business ideas and methods are applied. There are many who have been at it for years, and while not making a big cry over results, keep right at it year after year, saying but little, but surely getting good results. Americans are not in the habit of continuing any losing venture many years.

Give us your JOB WORK.

Don't



POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN IS POPULAR

In Markets Requiring White Eggs This Breed Has the Call and is Used Exclusively.

Of the egg breeds the White Leghorn is the most popular, and in those markets which require white eggs this breed has the call and is used almost exclusively and on the large intensive plants, for the reason that although the Leghorn is an active bird it stands crowding and confinement in large numbers better than any other variety. Some Leghorn strains are good winter layers, but as a rule the general purpose fowls are considered better for winter eggs, the most popular breeds among the general-purpose fowls being the Plymouth Rock, with the Rhode Island Red, Orpingtons and Wyandottes in close order.

Leghorns have many varieties, but the white and brown are the best established and most popular. Between these two, it is impossible to say which is the better hen. Another variation within the Leghorn family is the distinction of single and rose combs. The benefit claimed for rose combs is freedom from frost bite, but the single comb varieties are better established and more popular. Exceptions will of course be found, but so far as breed is concerned the Leghorns are without doubt the best layers known.

Leghorns are the most highly organized nervously of any breed. For this reason they fail quickly to produce good results when subjected to unfavorable conditions. If compelled to



Single-Combed White Leghorns.

roost in cold houses and pick a living they will not lay. But when warmly housed and properly fed they are among the best of winter layers.

The Minorcas are much larger than the Leghorns and lay larger eggs. They have white skins and black shanks, which are objections to many. Black is the established color but the white variety is also bred. Minorcas are similar to the Leghorns in productiveness and temperament, but have no points of superiority over Leghorns except size.



DOULTRY NOTES

It requires very little more time to care for two incubators than one.

Eggs, for successful incubation, should not be over two weeks old at the most.

Pure-bred poultry costs more than the other kind, but brings better prices when sold.

If you cannot trap-net all your flock this spring, try trap-netting the breeding pen at least.

When the chicks can get away from it at will, plenty of heat under the hover is a good thing.

The trouble with most farmers is that they wait too long before marketing their ducks and geese.

One of the most potent reasons for chicks dying in the shell lies back of the egg in the parent stock.

Just one setting of thoroughbred eggs may be the means of working a revolution in your poultry business.

In starting in the squab business one should not let color and fancy fads precede size and breeding qualities.

An up-to-date poultry breeder of utility strains will think of getting along without trap nests of some form.

Eggs that are imperfectly turned or that do not get enough airing and stirring will be weak at hatching time.

It is said that Boston consumes more turkey in proportion to population than any community in the Union.

The fowls that scratch and work are usually the ones that lay. The others are the drones and the drones don't pay.

Be sure that the new hen house is located where the drainage is good, and not in a place where water will stand for any length of time.

Plan to raise a fine flock of general purpose standard bred birds this season. They will yield much more satisfaction and profit than a mixed flock.

The chick that has been exercised well during incubation as the hen exercises them while within the shell will prove strong enough to break out of his shell at hatching time.

Our job work is first class.

Industrial

Edition.



POULTRY

PLYMOUTH ROCKS ARE HARDY

Cross Between Black Java and American Dominique With Probably Other Asiatic Blood.

Plymouth Rocks, all things considered, are perhaps the most popular variety bred in this country at the present time. The barred, which is most raised, is commonly given as a cross between the Black Java and the American Dominique. Besides the Java other Asiatic blood has probably been



Barred Plymouth Rocks.

used in making the breed. The Plymouth Rock is more like the Asiatic than the European chicken.

The greatest recommendation for the Plymouth Rock is the excellent growth made by the young chickens. In this quality they have no superior. The Plymouth Rock pullets are good layers, but as yearling hens are prone to turn the feed into fat rather than eggs.

One objection to the barred variety is the difficulty in keeping the breed true to the standard type. The pure breeds are required to have even and distinct bars of the same shade in male and female. These are difficult points to maintain and resort is often made to double matings or the keeping of two breeding pens, one to produce cockerels and the other pullets.

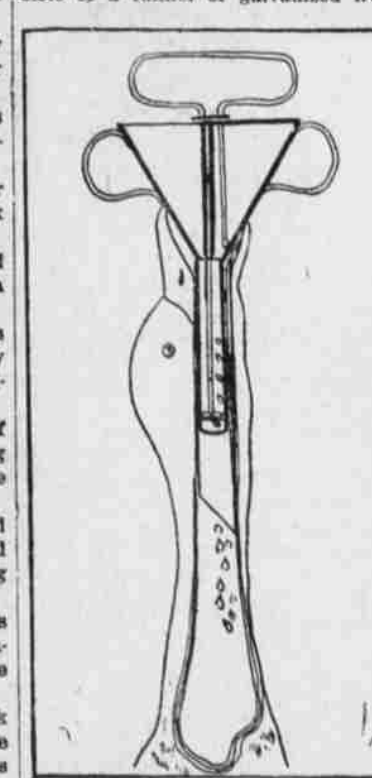
White and buff Plymouth Rocks are later products than the barred variety. Much of what has been said will apply to these also. The white variety is the most popular of the two, but the barred type, but the objection to the fattening tendency applies to hens of this variety perhaps more forcibly than to the barred. Buff Plymouth Rocks will average smaller than the other varieties of the breed. Although a solid color bird, they, like all buff breeds except the buff cochin, will be found difficult to breed of one color, owing to the tendency to possess black or white in the wings and tail.

FRENCH METHOD OF FEEDING

Food Is Forced Down Throats of Geese by Use of Stick and Tube—Kept in Cages.

In France the geese which are intended to supply the main ingredient of the delicacy "pate de foie gras aux truffes" (goose-liver paste with truffles), are kept confined in narrow cages. The slightest movement is thus prevented, and food is forced down their throats, often with nothing more than a tube and stick, in order to produce an extraordinary development of the liver, says the Popular Mechanics.

The drawing illustrates a newly devised instrument for this mechanical treatment, which in a measure alleviates the inhumanity of the forced feeding, in that it does not injure the throat or prevent breathing. It consists of a funnel of galvanized iron.



French Method of Feeding.

provided with a piston which cannot protrude beyond the end of the tube. At the lower end of the galvanized iron tubing is a section of rubber tubing.

Washing Dirty Eggs.

It's annoying, perhaps, just about supper time to have to stop to wash dirty eggs when the hens break one, but this is a task that must not be put off until tomorrow.

Read the Courier ads.

PARCEL POST.

The Democrats are making substantial progress towards the introduction of a parcel post delivery. As soon as as serious effort is made in Congress to establish a parcel post department of the post office, the great express companies come forward with the small country merchant as a bugaboo who claims that his business will be practically ruined if the parcel post is established. Well it is true that a great many farmers would buy some of their merchandise at larger industrial centers than from the small country merchant but it is nevertheless true that the country merchant would be benefitted instead of being injured thereby, for the reason that the parcel post by which the post office could carry merchandise at low rates up to eleven pounds, would greatly promote the prosperity of the entire country. The country merchant as well as any other class of men would get their share. When the rural free delivery was introduced the same charge was made that the country merchants would suffer disaster. The country merchant is enjoying greater prosperity, especially in the last 15 years, than ever before.

Boosts Because He Likes To.

Col. D. C. Collier, director-general of the San Diego 1915-Panama-California Exposition serves without salary and of his own expenses. That kind of a spirit is what is boosting San Diego to the front.

The Terrible Soldier Ant.

The lion is the king of beasts, but all of his magnificent strength and ferocity would avail him nothing when he faced a mere ant. But this ant is not the usual kind which peacefully goes about its domestic duties day by day. It is the terrible driver or soldier ant, said to be the most invincible creature in the world. Against these tiny enemies no man or band of men, no lion nor tiger, not even a herd of elephants, can do anything but hurridly get out of the way. Among the Borotse natives a favorite form of capital punishment is to coat the victim with grease and throw him before the advancing army of soldier ants. The quickness with which the poor wretch is dispatched is marvelous when it is considered that each ant can do nothing more than merely tear out a small particle of flesh and carry it off. Yet surprisingly short time the writhing victim will have been changed into a skeleton.—Shreveport Times.

The power to converse well is a very great charm. You think any body can talk. How mistaken you are! Any body can chatter. Anybody can exchange idle gossip. Anybody can recapitulate the troubles of the kitchen, the cost of a new dress, and the probable doings of the neighbors. But to talk wisely, instructively, and delightfully is an immense accomplishment. It implies exertion, observation, study of books and people, and receptivity of impression. Plato banished the musicians from his feasts that the charms of the conversation might have no interference; but in our later fashions many prefer music rather than the gossip of the hour, which often degenerates into into trivialities wearisome and commonplace.—Ruskin.

Game Protection.

The Department of Agriculture has made careful estimate of the number of deer killed last season and it announces that in 22 states for which statistics are available the bag was 60,150 deer. No estimate was made in California and some other Western States, and in other States, such as New Hampshire, North and South Carolina, no statistics were available. Making fair allowances for such States, the num-

ber of the deer killed in the United States last year is estimated at 89,000. The number of elk killed is put at 2,000 and of moose 5,050.

Carrie Damnation's dead—

As dead as h--l is she:
Her hatchet buried is,
And Kansas once more free.
—Selected.

Almost everybody is satisfied with their brains; few with their fate.

Friday Not So Bad.

Moscow was burned on Friday.
Washington was born on Friday.
Shakespeare was born on Friday.
America was discovered on Friday.
Richmond was evacuated on Friday.
The bastille was destroyed on Friday.
The Mayflower was landed on Friday.
Queen Victoria was married on Friday.
Fort Sumter was bombarded on Friday.
Napoleon Bonaparte was born on Friday.
Julius Caesar was assassinated on Friday.
King Charles I was beheaded on Friday.
The battle of Marengo was fought on Friday.
Joan of Arc was burned at the stake on Friday.
The battle of Bunker Hill was fought on Friday.
The battle of New Orleans was fought on Friday.
The declaration of Independence was signed on Friday.—Milwaukee News.

A paper which seven years ago was dying, the editor, "How do you feel?" asked the pencil pusher.

"All looks bright before me," gasped the subscriber.

"I thought so," replied the editor. "You'll see the blaze in about ten minutes."—Masonic Journal.

The Sheep Census.

According to the Census Bureau, the sheep industry has not shown any material change since the last census in 1900. Excluding lambs, because of the difference in the time of year when the census was taken, it is shown that there were 39,470,312 wool producing sheep in 1910, as compared with 39,852,967 for 1900. Corrected figures are expected to show an actual decrease of about 1 per cent. from 1900. Taking the returns by geographical divisions, there was a decrease of about 1,000,000 sheep in the North Atlantic Division, in the South Atlantic Division there was a decrease of about 154,000, and in the South Central division the decrease was about 163,000. In the North Central division there was scarcely any change, 10,069,451 being reported in 1910, or only some 14,000 more than in 1900. The Western division showed an increase of about 1,000,000 sheep.

Are you going to be in the INDUSTRIAL?